

WHITMAN TAKES HIS OFFICE WITH OLD TIME POMP

Thousands See Inaugural With Pageant and Solemn Ceremony.

EXECUTIVE TO PLUNGE INTO WORK AT ONCE

ABRAXAS, Jan. 1.—Charles F. Whitman was inaugurated as forty-fourth Governor of New York at noon today, a military pageant and solemn ceremonies in the Assembly Chamber marking his accession to the executive chair. Two thousand persons taxed the capacity of the Assembly Chamber to see Gov. Whitman take the oath of office, administered by Chief Justice Willard Bartlett of the Court of Appeals. Fully 5,000 persons afterward filed through the Executive Chamber to make public with the new Governor.

Several thousand more persons attended the public reception in the Executive Mansion late in the afternoon. Altogether it is believed that Gov. Whitman was greeted by fully 35,000 during the day. The streets were lined with people, who cheered and applauded as the carriage containing Gov. Whitman and ex-Gov. Glynn passed, and thousands were massed about the Capitol. The weather was perfect, but even a bright sun failed to take the sting out of the air.

The inauguration of Gov. Whitman creates a record which probably never will be equaled in the history of the State.

Good Will Prevails.

A spirit of good will prevailed in official circles, Democrats and Republicans alike apparently enjoying the ceremonies. The first sign of it was shown at the mansion about 11 o'clock, when Gov. Whitman and ex-Gov. Glynn clasped hands for the moving picture men.

"First round," commented ex-Gov. Glynn.

"My gloves are off," said Gov. Whitman, smiling.

Ex-Gov. Glynn got a fine farewell, receiving much advice as the carriage went through the streets and in the Assembly Chamber. Mr. Glynn will go to Lynn, Mass., on Sunday to pass a week with relatives, and will return to Albany after his return to Albany on a trip through the Panama Canal and to San Francisco, he expects to leave Saturday.

Gov. Whitman signed each book kept by the Secretary of State at just 12:13 o'clock, and a few seconds later Justice Bartlett administered the oath. Secretary of State Francis M. Budge, assisted by Gov. Whitman with the gold pen sent by Gov. Whitman and Judge Bartlett, signing the book and with the Bible used in swearing in the Governor. Gov. Whitman's inauguration is expected to stand for some time as a model for others. It had all the pomp, splendor and dignity of one which will be remembered long by those present. Gov. Sulzer did away with all military display at his inauguration and was criticised for making a grand stand play. Gov. Whitman accepted the office brought through long precedent.

Whitman Well Guarded.

During the entire day Gov. Whitman was guarded by detectives and special police, but there was no untoward incident. A little square box marked for Mrs. Whitman and delivered at the mansion in the morning aroused suspicion, but investigation of the box revealed only a box of the valley, violets and orchids for her to wear at the inaugural. The close watch on the new Governor will be maintained for several days.

The events of the day started on schedule. At 10 o'clock in the morning Troop B, in command of Capt. Ernest L. Miller, reported at the Capitol to escort ex-Gov. Glynn, with his secretary and military secretary and military staff, to the Executive Mansion to greet the new Governor and staff.

The formalities in the Executive Mansion were soon over and the incoming and retiring Governors were ready for the trip to the Capitol. The military parade, of which Col. James W. Lester was grand marshal, started from the armory at 10:15 and marched down Washington avenue to Dove street, Madison street, E. 23rd street, to Eagle street and stopped at the mansion, awaiting the Governor and ex-Governor. The first division consisted of three battalions of the Second Infantry in command of Col. James M. Andrews and comprising the militia companies from Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Saratoga, Gloversville, Saratoga, Glens Falls, Whitehall, Hoosick Falls and Hudson. In addition there were Companies E and F of the First Infantry and the Second Division. The second division included the Police Band of New York city, the Young Men's Republican Club and Capital City Republicans from Albany, a detachment of Republicans from Dutchess county and Troop B, First Cavalry, as personal escort to the Governors.

No circus parade ever attracted more people than the inaugural parade did. The sidewalks along the route of march were jammed. Stoops and balconies were crowded and the windows of houses along the route were filled with people. A few feet along the ways of the people cheered and applauded until the new and old Governors saluted. Seldom has such a reception been given an inaugural party. It was declared by persons who have seen many inaugurations.

Chamber is Crowded.

Long before noon the chamber was packed. The Court of Appeals, the Senate and Assembly, members of the Public Service Commission and other State officers, the members of the body of the chamber. On the platform were incoming and retiring State officials, Mrs. Whitman and some personal friends and some friends of the Glynn. When Gov. Whitman and ex-Gov. Glynn and their secretaries and staffs were announced they too were escorted to the platform. Mrs. Glynn did not attend. It was said she remained at home to oversee the preparations for a reception to ex-Gov. Glynn and staff.

The New York Police Band was in one of the rear galleries. The other rear gallery was thrown open to the public, the east gallery was jammed with militia officers and the delegation from Dutchess county. There were 211 with this body, wearing white hats on their hats labeled "Dutchess." With the party were Mayor Daniel W. Wilson of Poughkeepsie, County Judge C. W. H. Arnold, W. Deegan Smith, Ely W. Hill and Capt. Francis G. London from Dutchess.

The Right Rev. Bishop Richard H.

REPORTS KAISER MUCH WORSE.

German Doctor at Brussels Receives Word From Berlin.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Jan. 2.—A despatch from Amsterdam to the Daily Express says a German military doctor at Brussels has received news from a colleague at Berlin that the Kaiser's condition is much worse than it generally believed.

The correspondent recalls his own alarming version of Emperor William's recent illness and adds that there is little doubt now that the condition of the Kaiser is extremely serious.

Woman on Way to Suffrage Play Dies in Auto With Driver

Train Hits Taxicab at Tenafly Crossing—Chauffeur Was Former Bank Teller.

TENAFLY, N. J., Jan. 1.—Miss Florence K. Darnell, a daughter of the late Judge Darnell of Toronto and Wynand Vander Berg, proprietor of the Tenafly Garage in Highland avenue, were instantly killed to-night when a taxicab which Mr. Vander Berg was driving was struck by a Northern Railroad of New Jersey passenger train on the Jay street crossing.

Miss Darnell, who had lived here for the past three years and was well to do, telephoned to the garage that she wanted a taxi in which to go to a suffrage entertainment, "How the Vote Was Won," at the Tenafly Hall. As none of the regular drivers was in, Mr. Vander Berg volunteered to act as her chauffeur.

As the southbound train due here at 8:35 o'clock was slowing down for the station passengers saw the taxi running in the same direction on the highway paralleling the track. Engineer Robertson says he blew his whistle.

There are no gates at the crossing and Vander Berg ran his taxi into the track. The locomotive hit it. The taxi was carried along the roadbed 100 feet before the cowcatcher rolled it to one side. The crash occurred about 2:50 feet from the station.

Miss Darnell's body was picked up near the track, just north of the wrecked taxicab. Vander Berg's body was cut in two.

Mr. Vander Berg was married but had no children. He was a teller in the Second National Bank of New York city before going into the automobile business here. He came from Michigan and was 40 years old.

Miss Darnell lived alone in a fine home here. She was about 42.

Miss Darnell was to have been one of the speakers at the suffrage meeting to which she was on her way.

It is said here that she has a sister living in Toronto, Canada, and a brother at Los Angeles, Cal.

MAY STOP FOOD FOR BELGIANS.

England Declares That Only "Whole Cargoes" Are Exempt.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The State Department today said that the British Government will henceforth expedite the passage of only such relief ships to Holland as contain whole cargoes of food and similar supplies for the relief of the Belgians.

The British authorities have informed the Ambassador that they cannot pass ships carrying relief supplies to Holland with goods of other character. It will be required that all relief ships sailing be reported to London W. Bates, representative of the Belgian Relief Committee in New York, or to the British authorities here.

Man's Body Cut in Pieces Found in Bags

Muskrat Hunters on Coney Island and Meadows Bring Murder Mystery to Light.

JOHN CONNORS and his son of 20½, Eighty-sixth street, Brooklyn, setting traps for muskrats in a mud frozen pond about 8 o'clock last night in the sparsely settled section known as the meadows midway between Elmer Park and Coney Island, brought to light a murder mystery. They found two burlap bags which contained parts of the dismembered body of a man wrapped in newspapers and a few articles of clothing. There was no clue whatever to the victim's identity.

At midnight only one of the frozen burlap bags had been thawed out in the Sheephead Bay police station. It held the torso, which had apparently been chopped off at the middle of the back and another which was still in the bag. It seemed to contain the upper part of the body, but policemen and detectives were searching the meadows for the legs, arms and head, but had not been successful.

Wrapped about the torso with pieces of woollen underwear, a petticoat and a black and red skirt were copies of the Evening World, dated December 21 and 22 of the last year. The torso was found in the middle of the meadows, a bundle of ordinary manila twine held the pieces together. The clothing was of fairly good material, but not fine.

There is not a house within a half mile of where the two men came across the two bags slightly protruding from the ice in the pond. Warrant Officer Laville of the Coney Island court house happened to be near when the men found the bags. He kicked off the ice cakes and ripped open one bag far enough to learn that part of a human body was cut up in it and then he telephoned to the Sheephead Bay station.

Inspector Thomas H. Murphy, in charge of the district, Capt. Creamer and several detectives brought picks and axes to chop up the bags, but it was hours before any progress was made. Both bags had become embedded in the mud under the shallow water, where they had been cut up in it and then he telephoned to the station house. Capt. Carey of the homicide bureau and Inspector Furey began an investigation.

Examination disclosed the fact that the legs and arms had been severed close to the body. The police found a close resemblance in the dismemberment method to that used in the Anna Amulder murder.

The most plausible theory in the short time in which the police worked on the mystery was that the body had been cut up in some other part of the city and taken to the spot in an automobile or carried in the two sewn up bags on an elevated train and dropped casually into the pond.

WITH 2 OTHER LOVES, ROGERS CLUNG TO FIRST

Lawyer Shown to Have Been Regular Visitor at Divorced Wife's Home.

ALL THREE DEVOTED STILL TO "HUSBAND"

The three women who entrusted their lives to Loris Elton Rogers, thosian, lawyer and Byronic lover—two in marriage and one on the promise of marriage—stood out dramatically yesterday in their relations to one another and to the fascinating Southerner.

While the third woman, Mrs. Ida Rogers, was slowly dying in Lebanon Hospital following the administration of bichloride of mercury to herself and her two children, born to Rogers out of wedlock, the relations between the three women became even more anomalous than they had been prior to her tragic act.

All three were on intimate terms with him before the revelations that have followed the suicidal and homicidal efforts of Mrs. Rogers. All three are really devoted to him now and have the greatest sympathy for him in the grief that he apparently feels over the plight in which he now is.

It developed yesterday that Rogers, always persuasive in speech and intense in his love affairs, had been calling regularly on his first wife, while maintaining an expensive and luxurious apartment for his legal wife in the Madrid, 552 Riverside Drive, and living half secretly and half openly with a common law wife in The Bronx.

Helped Support First Wife.

Mrs. Annie Dupree Rogues Rogers, daughter of one of the oldest lawyers of Alabama, who lived with him for fifteen years and bore him one son, finally getting a divorce in Reno in 1909 on charges of cruelty, has been receiving visits from him regularly in her apartment in The Bronx, 225 West Ninety-seventh street. There she has kept boarders and managed, with the assistance received from her former husband, to live comfortably.

On his way home from his law office at 38 Park Row he would stop off in the evening for a visit. Then he would go to the attractive, ornate home in the Bronx, where he would stay with his wife, Mrs. Caroline Hiddings Rogers, sister of Prof. Giddings of Columbia University. Then, pleading a business engagement out of town, he would pack his bag and hurry to his exceedingly modest though dainty flat in The Bronx where Mrs. Ida Elton Rogers, who, as a result of that ill-fated love, is dying slowly in Lebanon Hospital, would come of child, John, waking into a coma and the youngest baby lying in the morgue awaiting burial.

Thus he kept the friendship of his first wife, who divorced him for cruel treatment, so that now she is consoling the woman dying in the hospital and giving the last motherly touches to the dress on Lordia, the dead child, which she bore of him. Whether or not the two women were in love with each other, the youngest baby lying in the morgue awaiting burial.

Women's Views of Each Other. Nevertheless the other two women—the wealthy, childless wife who was devoted to Rogers and who was cheered by his eloquence and attentions, and the poor, aristocratic, common law wife, who did her own housework and bore him a son—were a great love-knew of the existence of each other. The wealthy woman looked upon the other as an outlaw who had stolen her husband, and the poor woman looked on the legal wife as the wife who had no right to Rogers because Rogers was the father of her children.

Now that the tragedy has brought the details of the life of the three women to the public eye, and has revealed many things to all three women of which they knew nothing, they still have the same feeling for Rogers, but that same feeling is tinged with a keen pity and sympathy. The legal wife, heartbroken and on the verge of a physical collapse, has expressed her belief in Rogers as essentially a good man. The first wife has said that she has come to the conclusion that she has brought the publicity glare upon them.

Though Shakespeare has said something about a kind of pity or sympathy for the woman who has been deceived, the three women are not united with one another through their sentiment for Rogers, who naves the confidors of Lebanon Hospital, torn with anguish, that the first wife has come to the hospital to smooth the pillow of the dying woman and to tell her that Rogers is a good man, worthy of any woman's love, but she bears a friendly feeling toward Mrs. Caroline Hiddings Rogers, who was married to Rogers a few months after the signing of the divorce decree in Reno.

Dying Woman Grateful.

Mrs. Ida Rogers has been grateful for the comfort of the first wife and has asked her to care for her babies—she does not know that one is dead and that physicians say the other cannot live forty-eight hours. But she still insists the legal wife should have given up Rogers to her and legitimized his children.

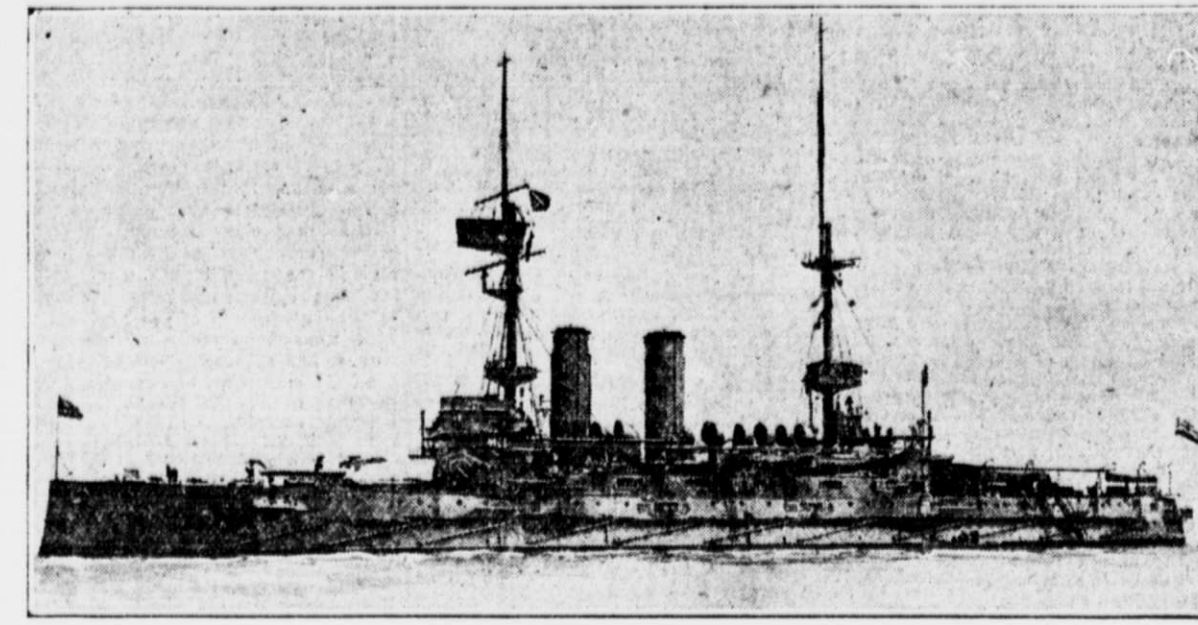
Not the least pathetic feature in the case is Mrs. Caroline Rogers, a woman of New England, whose forebears were famous for their Puritanic principles and for their lofty ideals. Doubtless she is a divorcee, though overcome by her love for Rogers, and endowed with the determination to stick through thick and thin to those whom she loves, she is prostrated by the tragic situation—so overwhelmed that she will not discuss it with her dearest friends. She has a colorless attitude toward the first wife, but she is bitter toward the woman in the hospital. One thing that added to the bitterness of the present Mrs. Rogers was her belief that the third woman had been married and had left a husband to live with Rogers.

Perhaps she feels that the woman in the hospital is fortunate because death for her is near; but from information obtained yesterday from a reliable source, the local Mrs. Rogers is undergoing an ordeal that is tragic in every aspect. She was married late in life to a man whom she had known as a very young woman and that man, from all accounts, was a most disreputable, but picturesque and unforgettable painter of love phrases.

Married in 1899, she undoubtedly

Continued on Last Page.

BRITISH BATTLESHIP FORMIDABLE IS SUNK BY MINE OR SUBMARINE; 600 OR MORE LOST



Copyright by American Press Association. The British battleship Formidable, blown up and destroyed by a German mine or submarine.

FOUR RUSSIAN ARMIES CROSS INTO HUNGARY

Invasion Leaves Germans in Poland Without Support.

SUMMARY OF THE WAR NEWS.

The British Admiralty's first announcement of the new year was that the battleship Formidable had been sunk in the English Channel, either by submarine or by a mine, with a loss of probably more than 600 men. The vessel was launched in 1898 and had an ordinary complement of 710 men. She was of a class similar to the Bulwark, which was destroyed off Sheerness some time ago.

It was announced in Rome that the Russians have succeeded in penetrating the passes of the Carpathians into Hungary at four points. In Petrograd it is thought this achievement will have a material bearing on the German invasion of Poland and that Marshal von Hindenburg will have to flit unaided to hold the Bzura-Hawka line fronting on the Caucasus.

An uncorroborated despatch from Constantinople says there is grave fear in the Turkish capital of an uprising against the Government because of its part in bringing the country into hostilities with the Allies. The guards around the Sultan's palace have been doubled and precautions have been taken to protect the German officers who have been advising the Turkish military and naval authorities. The revolt is directed in considerable part against Enver Pasha, leader of the Young Turk, who is in command of the Turkish forces in the Caucasus.

The French Government has appointed a sub-Prefect to preside over the affairs of the Department of Haut-Rhin, comprising the territory in Alsace won back from the Germans. The fighting for the possession of Steinbach, a small town on the frontier, has been doubled and precautions have been taken to protect the German officers who have been advising the Turkish military and naval authorities. The revolt is directed in considerable part against Enver Pasha, leader of the Young Turk, who is in command of the Turkish forces in the Caucasus.

The German War Office announces that the idea of retaking St. Georges in Flanders has been abandoned because of the high level of the water there. The capture of an English trench near Bethune is recorded and also progress in the Arzonne, where more prisoners have been taken. The situation around the last trench which the Germans have captured is said to be unchanged.

An attack by a French submarine on the Austrian naval base at Pola, in which the submarine was lost, is said to have thrown the men manning the fortifications into such a panic that they fired their own batteries and damaged one of the harbor forts, which is being towed to dry dock for repairs.

CARPATHIAN PASSES FORCED BY RUSSIANS

Czar's Armies Again Spread Over the Plains of Hungary.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Russians have burst through the Austrian defensive arrangements in western Galicia and are again pushing forward over the Hungarian plain.

The first troops to penetrate the passes of the Carpathians appeared on the eastern ends of the mountain traverses early this morning, and by nightfall had captured a number of Hungarian villages and had recaptured a great part of his territory which they captured on their first incursion. This news was telegraphed from Rome today. It was based on diplomatic despatches given out there.

The new invasion has been made of four lines of Russian troops, all of considerable strength. One of them is believed to have forced Dukla pass, and another Uzok pass, where the Austrians have been concentrated in their greatest strength.

No better evidence of the overwhelming force of the Russian offensive could have been offered than this advance through the Austrian lines and into the very lands the occupation of which

Continued on Second Page.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—In the celebrating at Albany on New Year's day and on inauguration of Gov. Whitman, a conspicuous part was taken by the

Panic in Constantinople as Court Prepares to Flee

Turks Abandon All Idea of Taking Offensive, Drop Egyptian Campaign and Plan Last Despairing Stand in Europe, Says Athens Despatch.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Jan. 1.—A despatch from Athens says:

"Recent news may soon be reported concerning Constantinople, which seems likely to fall before very long. The Turks have abandoned all idea of taking the offensive. The city is in a panic, the Archangel has been put in a place of safety, the German and Austrian Embassies and the Holy See have been removed to Brussa, whether the Sultan and his court are making ready to go, and all available forces, numbering about 150,000, have been concentrated near the city.

"Adrianople has been virtually evacuated and the heavy guns have been removed to Thessalonika, twenty-five miles from Constantinople. Frenzied trenching work is under way on the shores of the Dardanelles, the Bosporus and the islands in the Sea of Marmara. Preparations are being made to resist the passage of a hostile fleet.

"The attack on Egypt has been definitely abandoned and the troops have been sent to defend the Asiatic side of the straits and Droussa. The holy war has been transformed into a last despairing stand in Europe. All German families are fleeing from Constantinople."

GERMANY PAYS BILL.

Turkish Administration Upheld by Cash From Berlin.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail says he learns from Berlin that Germany regards the maintenance of Turkey as vital. A special commission has been appointed to deal with all Turkish matters, and funds, ammunition, artillery, aircraft and submarines are being sent to aid the Turks. German officers in Turkey come from Germany. The Turkish provincial officials are either not collecting the taxes or are keeping the money they collect so that all salaries and expenses at Constantinople are now termed war expenses. Germany has been forced to pay them for fear that the whole machinery of the campaign would be stopped.

German officers in Turkey report that the situation in Anatolia and Syria is daily becoming more desperate. Many of the inhabitants have been massacred. The Germans cannot prevent this, because if they interfered there would be an uprising against them. Some of the officers report that if a march into Egypt is not started soon the army will disband.

FEAR REVOLT IN TURKEY.

Enver Pasha and Sultan Guarded and Capital Under Guns.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Jan. 1.—An uncorroborated despatch from Constantinople says: "A coup d'etat is feared and the situation at Constantinople has been doubled. The Sultan's palace is surrounded by troops, with an especially heavy complement of artillery. The guns are loaded and are pointed out the streets, which are under night and day by police and troops.

"Preparations are being rushed for defence against an attack on the Dardanelles. It is openly admitted that Enver Pasha, Minister of War, is most unpopular and does not dare to venture out unaccompanied.

"The Germans here are much preoccupied since a revolution inevitably would be followed by an Anglo-Turkish peace."

A despatch from Constantinople to the Italian National Press says that the streets were placarded yesterday with cards urging the murder of the German officers who were responsible for driving Turkey to ruin. Hundreds of persons were arrested.

TELLS OF TURKS' DEFEAT.

Petrograd Has Details of Enver Pasha's Reverse in Caucasus.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Jan. 1.—A correspondent of the Daily News in Petrograd gives details of the first operations conducted by the Turkish army in the Caucasus under the leadership of Enver Pasha. Ministry of War and leader of the Young Turk party. The correspondent says:

"The operations started last week, with Enver Pasha having a strong army and ample artillery for the attack against the Russian positions at Sarikamish. The Turks attempted to overpower the garrison by a rapid assault before reinforcements could arrive. The Russian commander took a portion of his force fifteen miles forward, and the battle was begun with the soldiers on both sides standing chest deep in snow.

"The Russians retreated slowly, fighting all the way and dividing toward both sides of the valley. When Enver Pasha's army reached Sarikamish reinforcements had arrived and the Turks were attacked on three sides. The only way out for them was a narrow pass through the mountains to the rear. Besides incurring heavy loss of life Enver abandoned the greater part of his new campaign equipment and, greatly depressed, quitted his army, transferring the command to the German General, Von Sanders, and Shukri Pasha."

The Governor's reply is expected a week

THE WEATHER.

Snow or rain to-day or to-night, somewhat warmer; colder and generally foggy to-morrow. Detailed weather, mail and marine reports will be found on page 13.

Pre-Dreadnought of 15,000 Tons Goes Down in English Channel.

71 MEN ARE PICKED UP BY LIGHT CRUISER

Seventy or More Others Are Saved by Trawler Off Devonshire.

ADMIRALTY GIVES FEW DETAILS OF DISASTER

German Undersea Boats Are Active in Waters Where Loss Occurred.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The British pre-dreadnought battleship Formidable was sunk in the English Channel before dawn this morning either by a mine or by a torpedo fired from a hostile submarine. Out of her crew, which normally numbered 780 officers and men, 141 are known to have been saved. The vessel went to the bottom in a terrific storm.

This was the news to greet the British public on the first day of the new year. The place of the disaster was not given in the official announcement, but one cutter load of the survivors was picked up by a trawler off Start Point in Devonshire, on the Channel coast, twenty-five miles southeast of Plymouth. Word of these survivors came after the official announcement was made, the announcement mentioning only seventy-one survivors who had been rescued by a light cruiser at a point unnamed.

The brief and rather meagre official statement issued this afternoon was as follows: The battleship Formidable was sunk this morning in the Channel, but whether by a mine or a submarine is not yet certain. Seventy-one survivors have been picked up by a British light cruiser, and it is possible that others may have been rescued by other vessels.

The Formidable was a second line ship, completed in 1901 and in about the same class as the Bulwark, which was destroyed off Sheerness by an internal explosion, according to the results of the official investigation, on Thanksgiving Day.

Although the official statement leaves it undecided whether the ship was sunk by a mine or by a German submarine, there is a general belief that it is another example of the prowess of the German submarine.

According to late reports, survivors of the battleship Formidable are quoted as saying that the vessel was torpedoed both fore and aft early on Friday morning and sank almost immediately, giving the crew hardly time to escape.

The patrolling of the Channel has been done by the British warships acting in groups, and it is probable that other war vessels were near by when the Formidable received the thrust which sent her to the bottom. The extremely heavy percentage of the lost among her officers and men indicates that the rule which was put into effect by the Admiralty following the destruction of the armored cruisers Hogue, Cressy and Aboukir—the single German submarine was obeyed by the commanders of these other vessels—the rule which compels other vessels to leave the crew of a ship doomed under such circumstances to their fate in order that there may be no further loss of ships.

Members of the Formidable's crew who were rescued and taken to Brixham say that the battleship was blown up early this morning and sank almost immediately, giving hardly time for any one to escape. A big sea was running and there was great difficulty in launching boats. Some of those rescued jumped from the decks of the battleship and swam to the cutter. The survivors doubt that more than three boats got away. One fell nose first into the sea, shooting out the men who were in her.

When the survivors at Brixham got away from the Formidable in the dark, the normal submarine was obeyed by the commanders of these other vessels—the rule which compels other vessels to leave the crew of a ship doomed under such circumstances to their fate in order that there may be no further loss of ships.

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